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Son

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(54) **SEMICONDUCTOR LIGHT EMITTING DEVICE AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING THE SAME**

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **257/98**; 257/E33.068

(58) **Field of Classification Search** 257/98, 257/E33.067, E33.068, E33.074; 438/29
See application file for complete search history.

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

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(21) Appl. No.: **12/451,622**

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(65) **Prior Publication Data**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

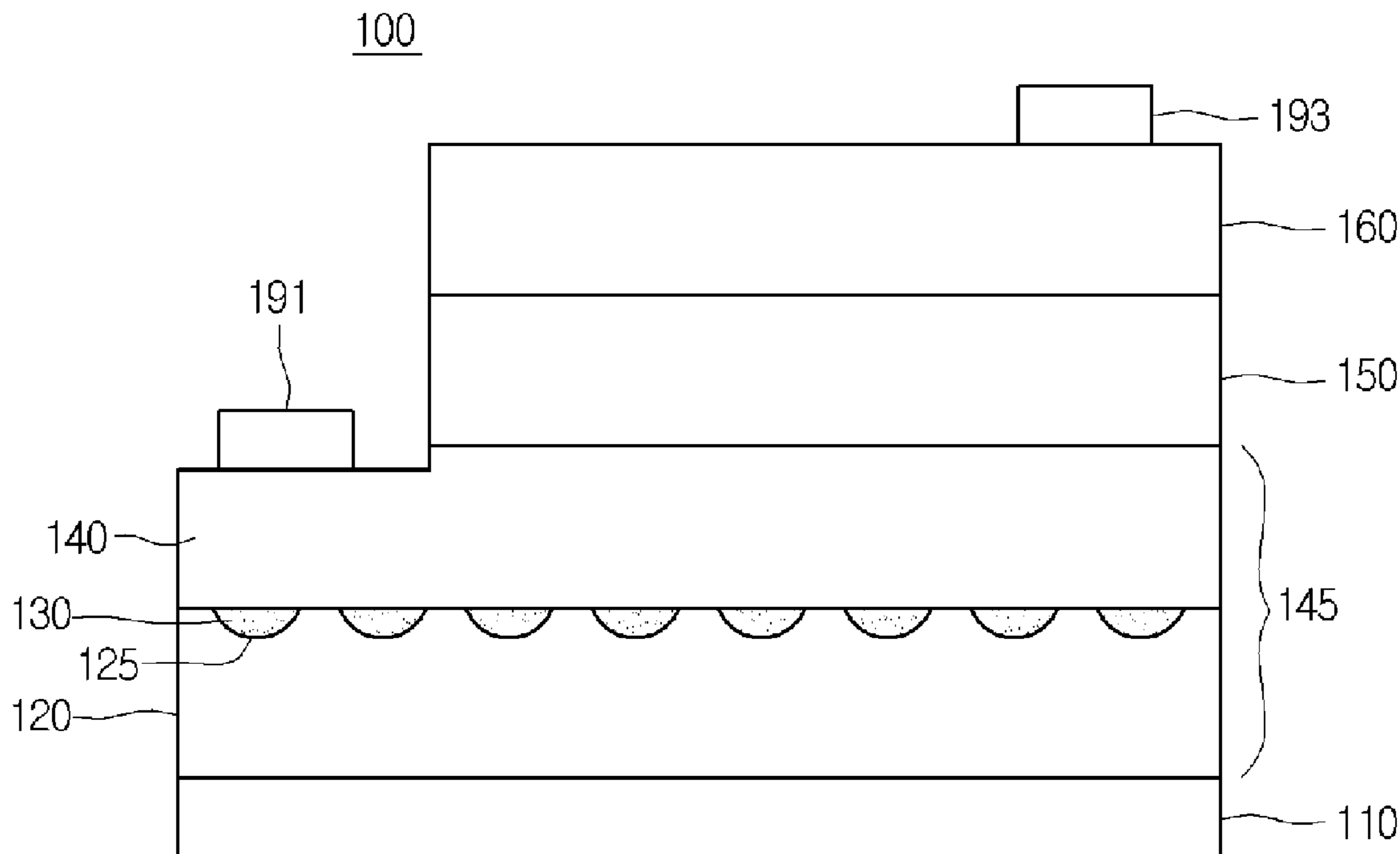
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May 21, 2007 (KR) 10-2007-0049058

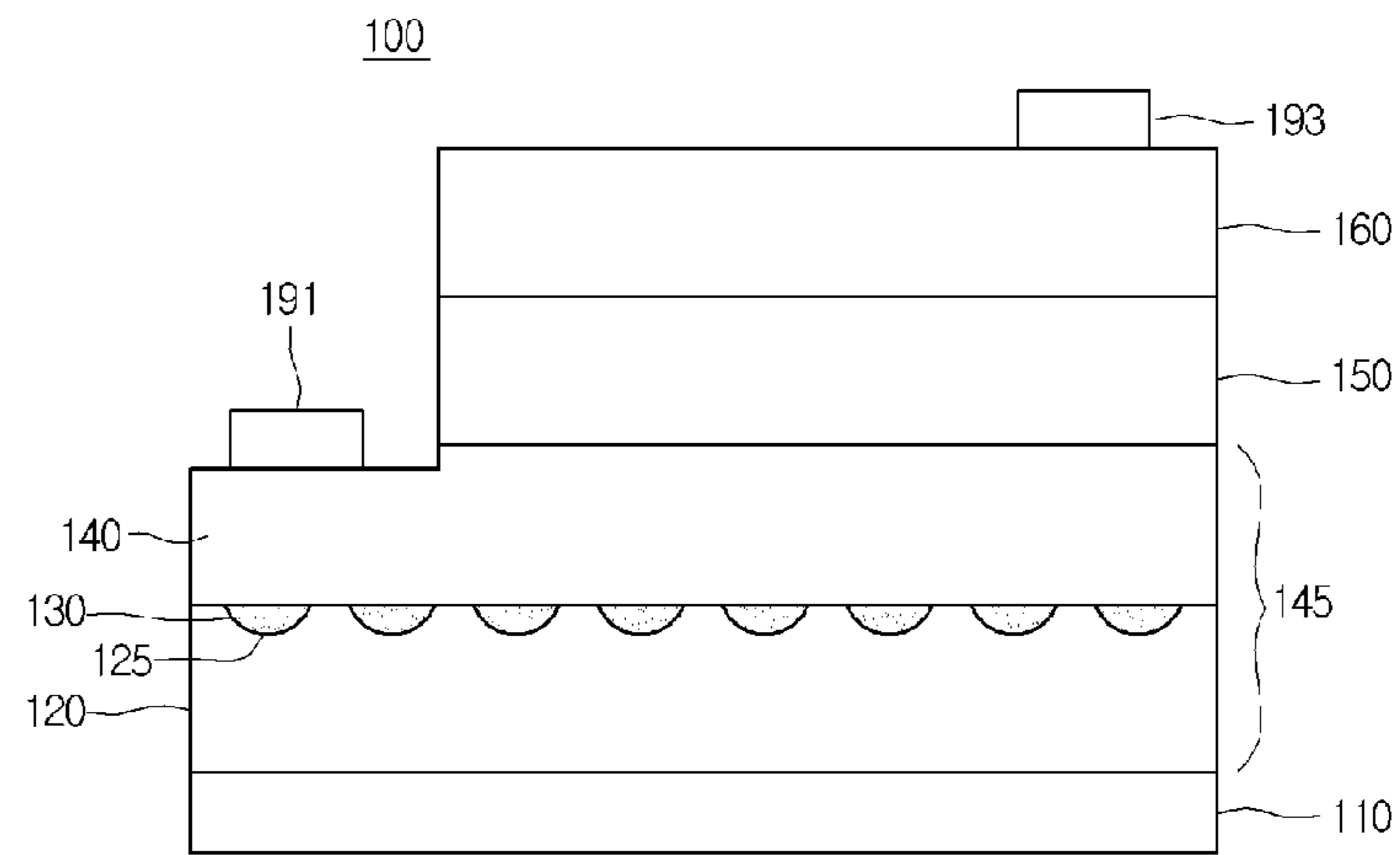
A semiconductor light emitting device and a method of manufacturing the same are provided. The semiconductor light emitting device comprises a first conductive semiconductor layer comprising a concave portion, an active layer on the first conductive semiconductor layer, and a second conductive semiconductor layer on the active layer.

(51) **Int. Cl.**
H01L 33/02 (2010.01)

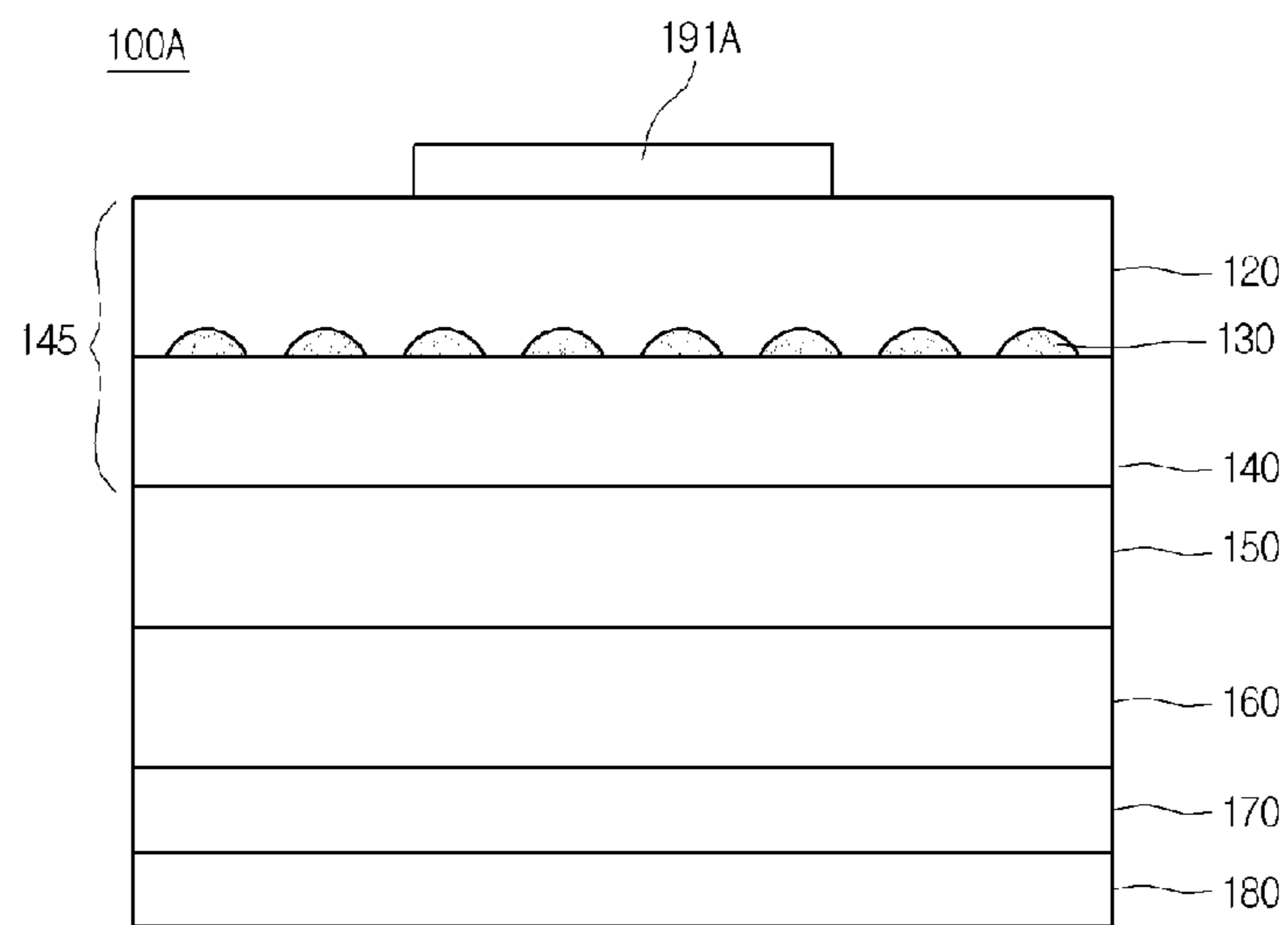
18 Claims, 4 Drawing Sheets



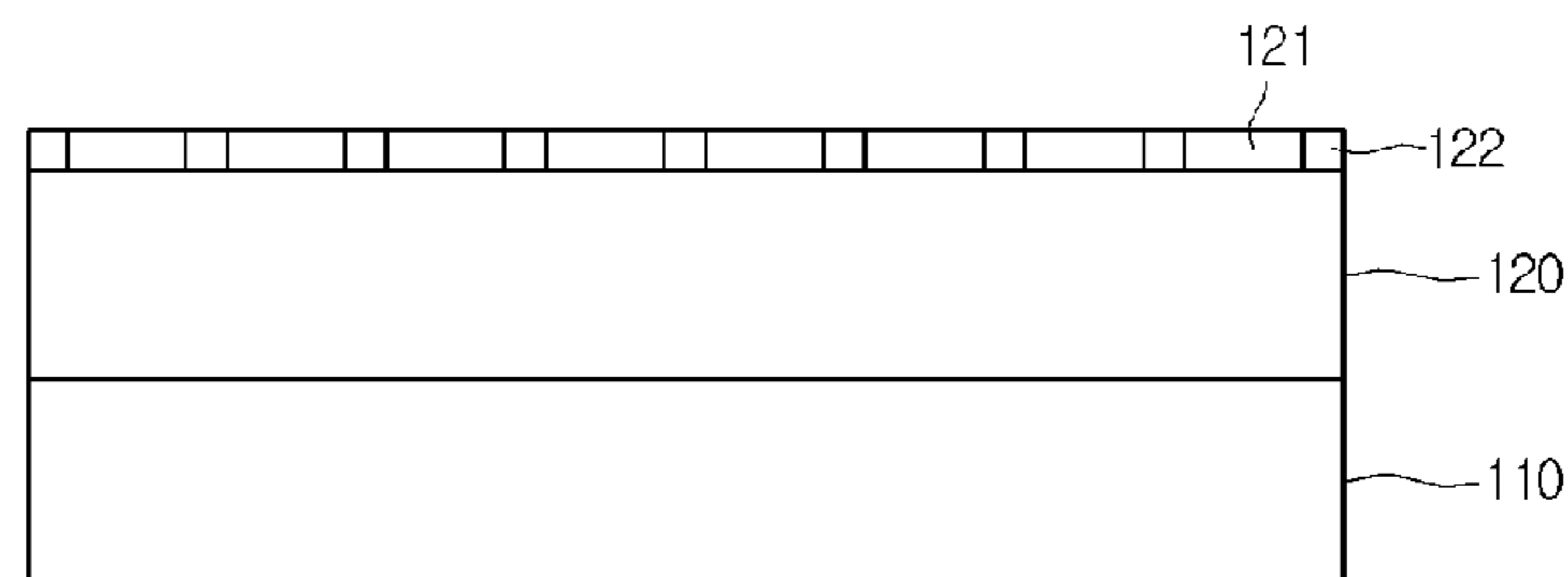
[Fig. 1]



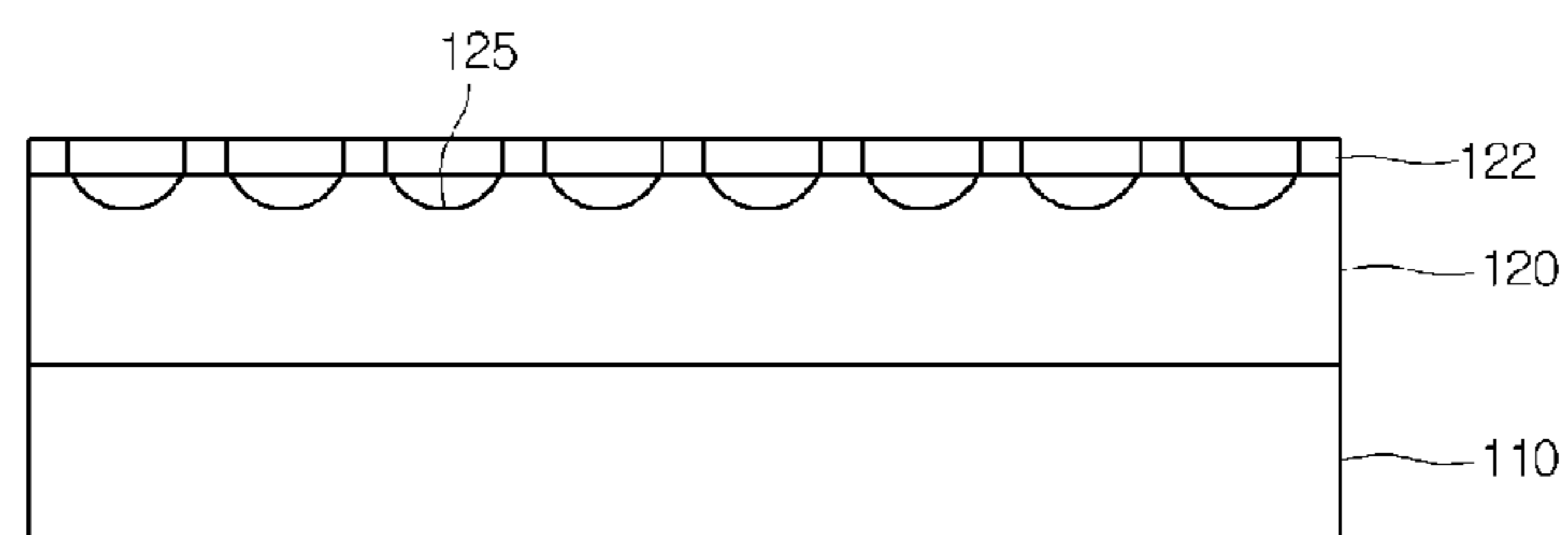
[Fig. 2]



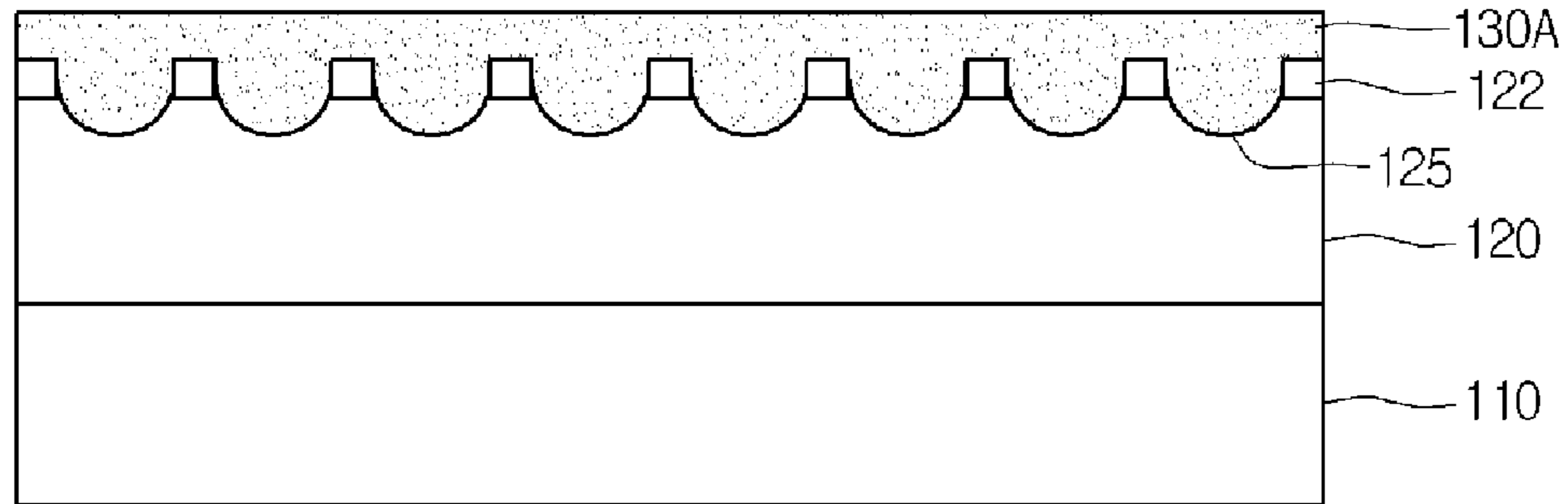
[Fig. 3]



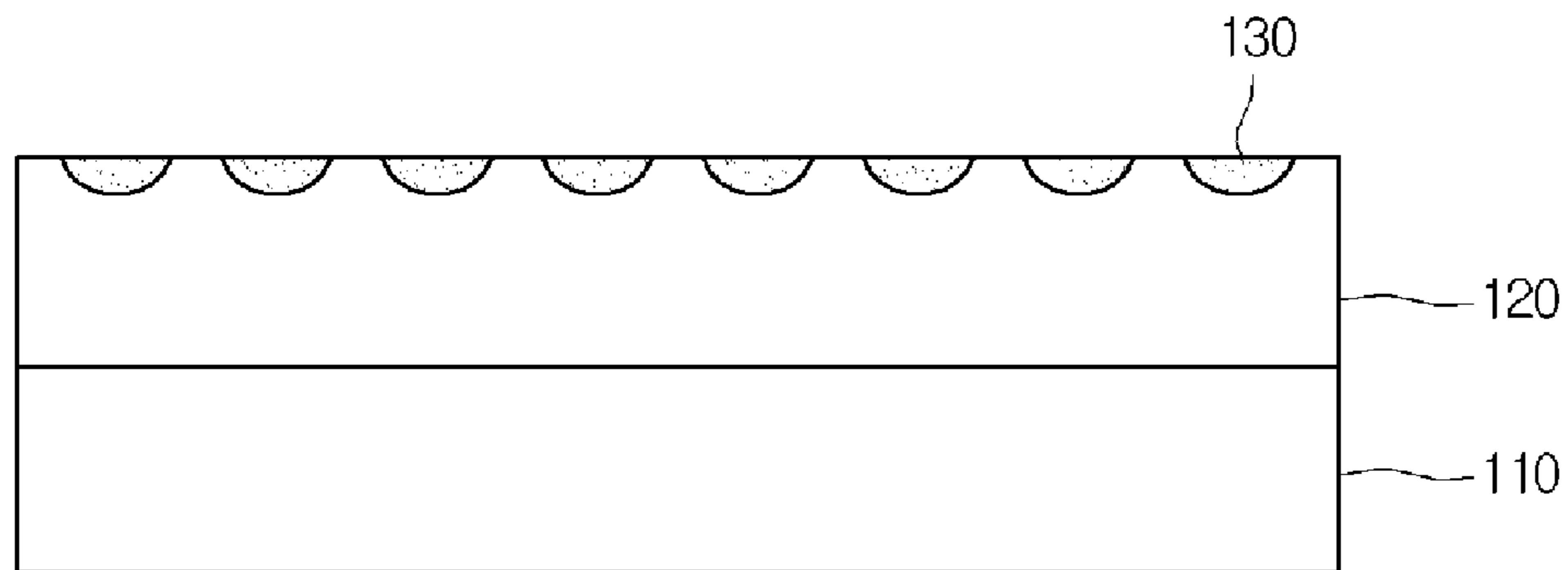
[Fig. 4]



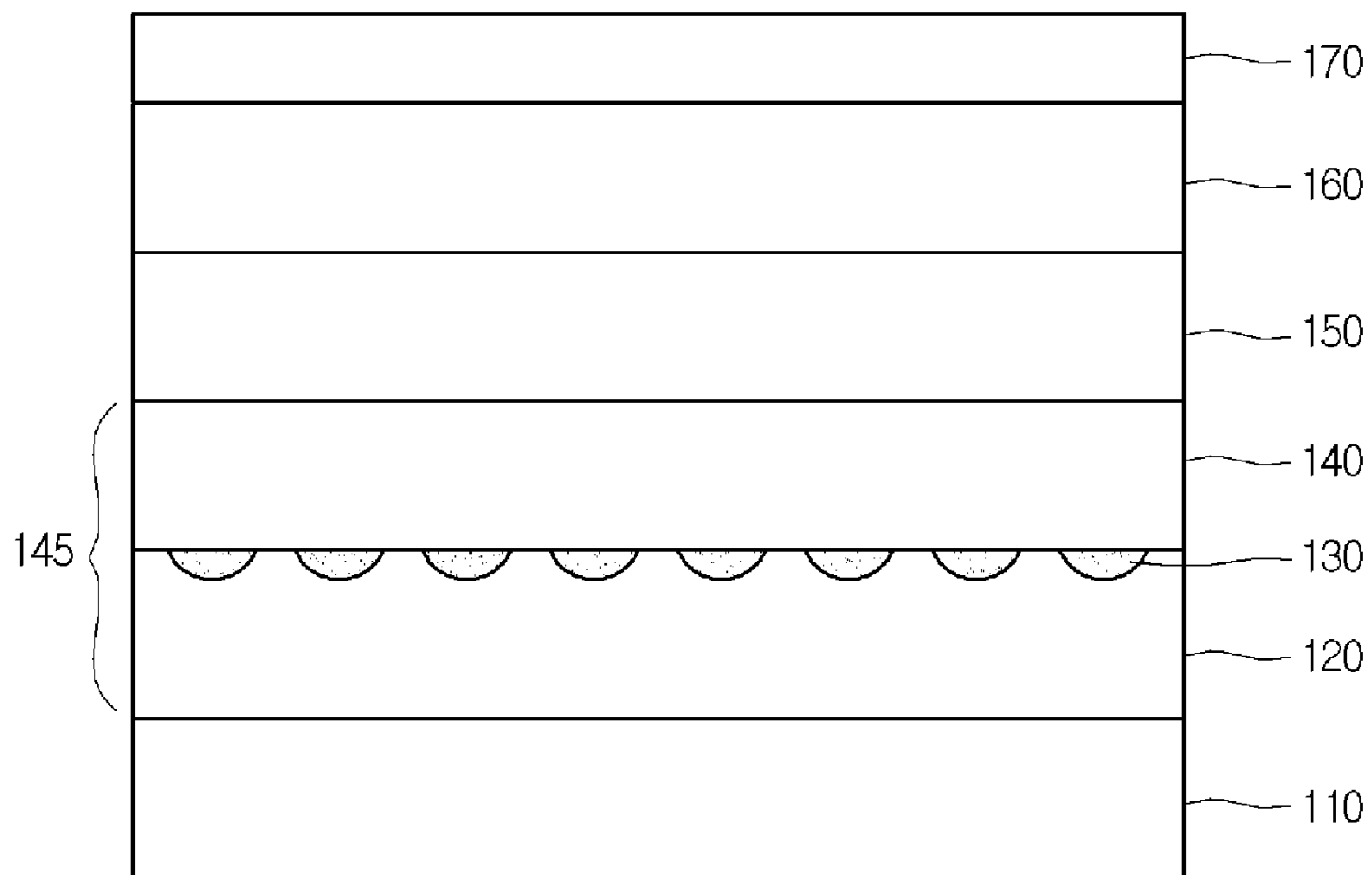
[Fig. 5]



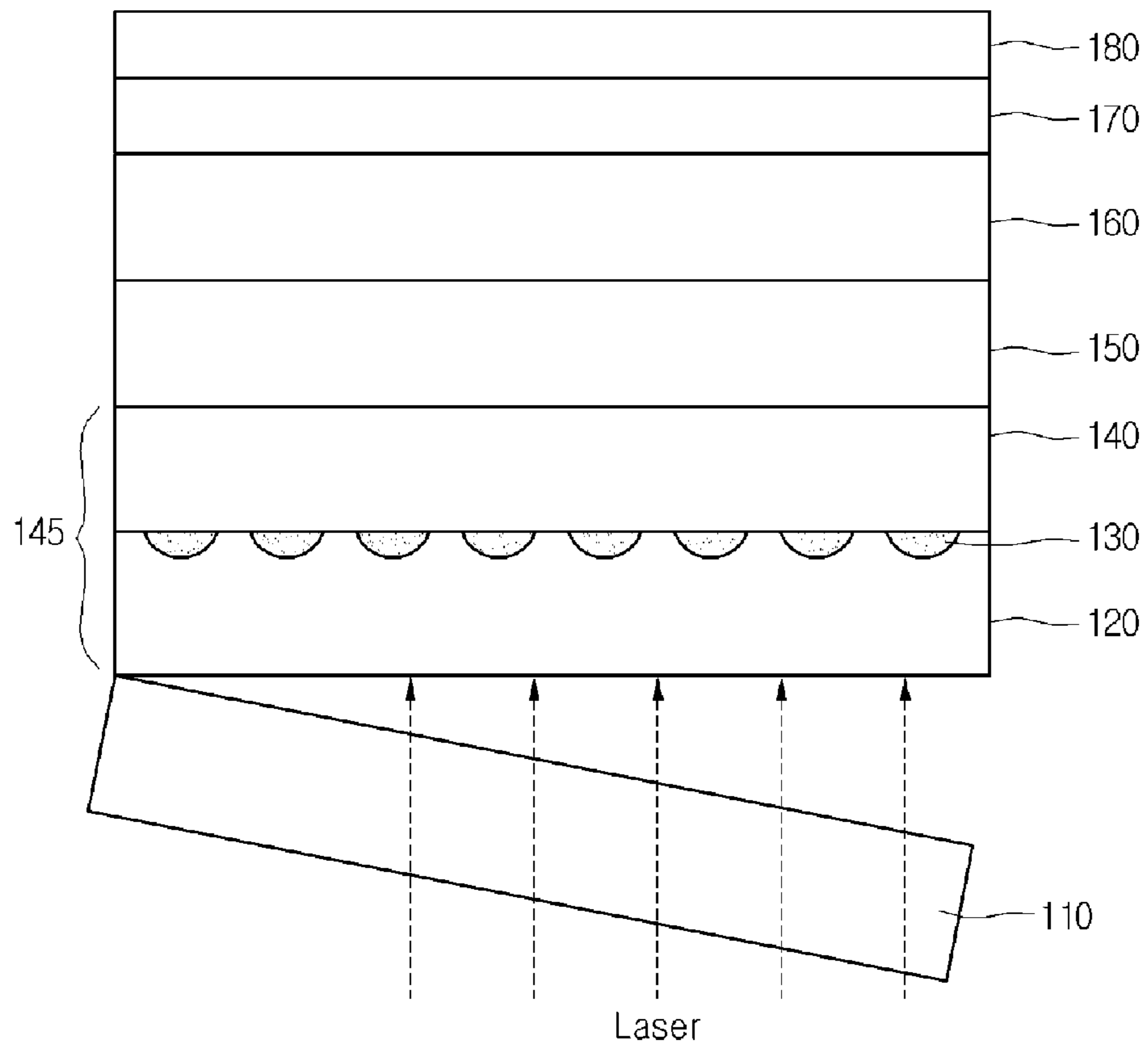
[Fig. 6]



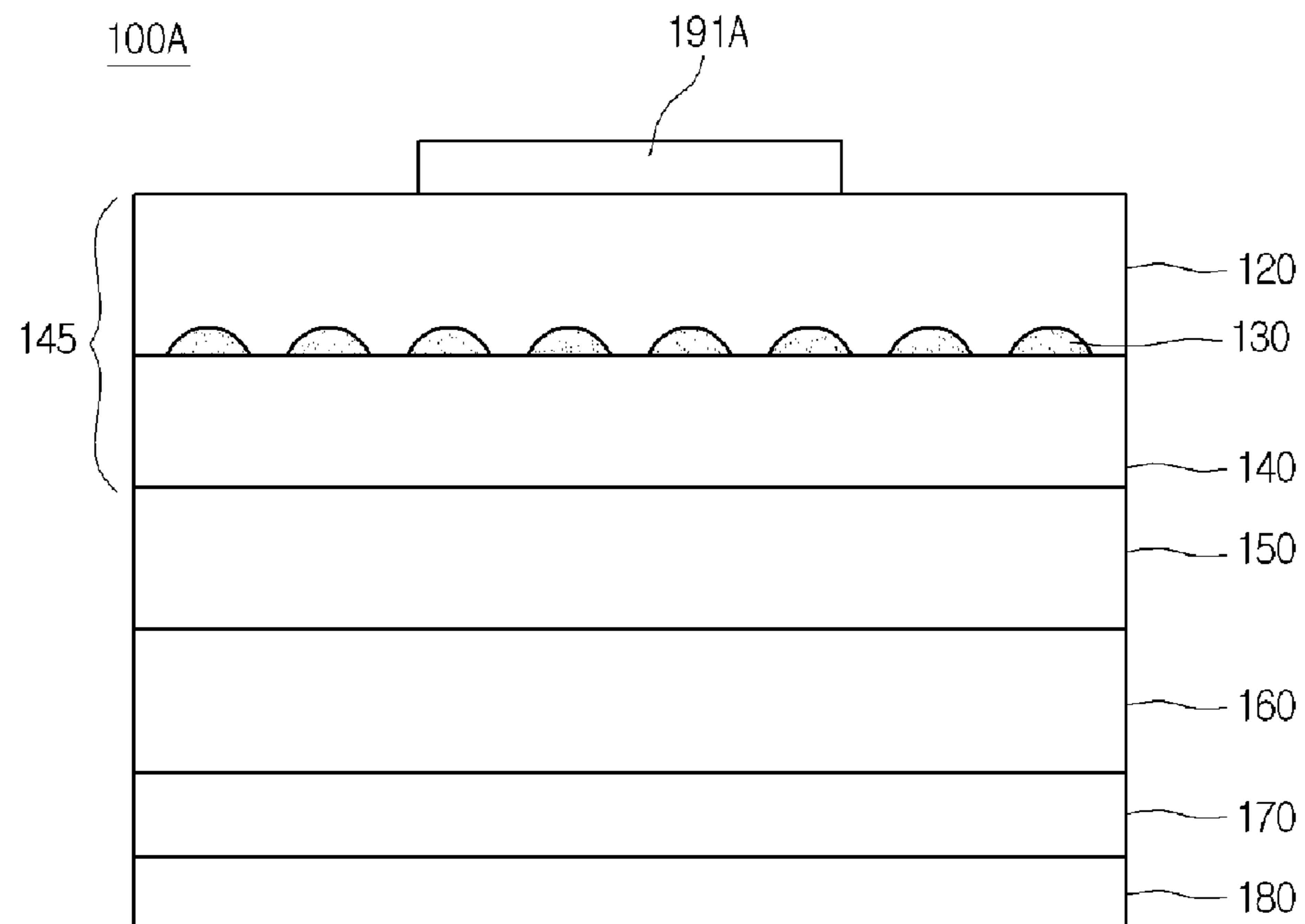
[Fig. 7]



[Fig. 8]

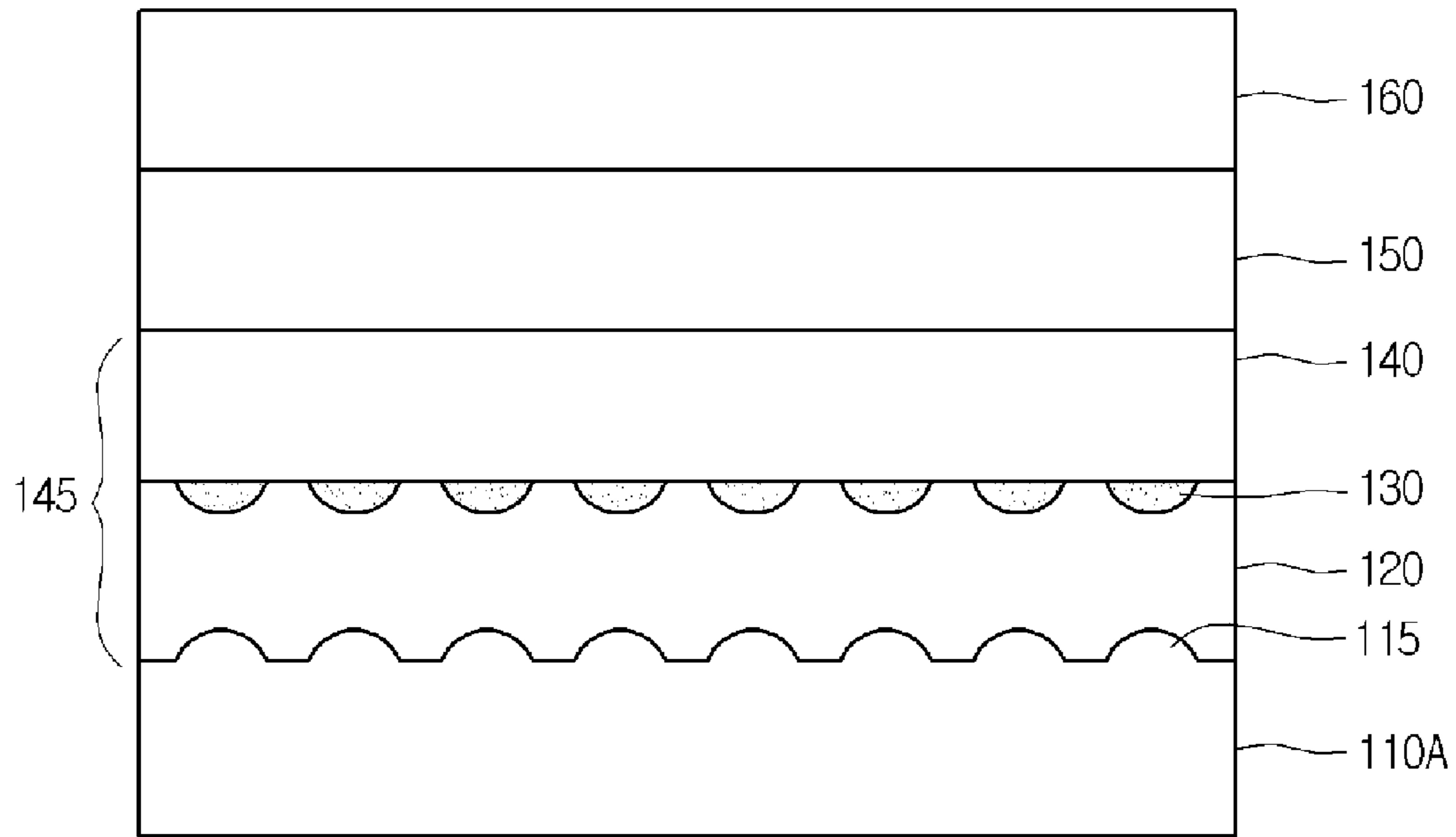


[Fig. 9]



[Fig. 10]

100B



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SEMICONDUCTOR LIGHT EMITTING DEVICE AND METHOD OF MANUFACTURING THE SAME

TECHNICAL FIELD

The embodiment relates to a semiconductor light emitting device and a method of manufacturing the same.

BACKGROUND ART

Light emitting diodes (LEDs) are designed to emit light with a variety of colors using compound semiconductor materials such as a GaAs-based material, AlGaAs-based material, a GaN-based material, an InGaN-based material, an InGaAlP-based material, and the like. The LEDs are packaged and used as light sources for a variety of devices such as lighting devices, character display devices, and image display devices.

The light emitting diode comprises an N-type semiconductor layer, an active layer, and a P-type semiconductor layer, that are stacked on one another. When electric power is applied, light is generated by the active layer and emitted to an external side.

DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION

Technical Problem

Embodiments provide a semiconductor light emitting device that is configured to improve external light extracting efficiency by forming a plurality of concave structures on a semiconductor layer on or under an active layer and a method of manufacturing the semiconductor light emitting device.

Embodiments provide a semiconductor light emitting device that is designed to improve external light extraction efficiency by forming a concave structure on a semiconductor layer corresponding to a convex portion of a substrate.

Technical Solution

An embodiment provides a semiconductor light emitting device comprising: a first conductive semiconductor layer comprising a concave or convex portion; an active layer on the first conductive semiconductor layer; and a second conductive semiconductor layer on the active layer.

An embodiment provides a semiconductor light emitting device comprising: a plurality of n-type semiconductor layers; a plurality of concave or convex lens portions formed between the n-type semiconductor layers; an active layer on the n-type semiconductor layers; and at least one conductive semiconductor layer on the active layer.

An embodiment provides a method of manufacturing a semiconductor light emitting device comprising: forming a 1n-type nitride layer; forming a concave or convex lens portion on a surface of the 1n-type nitride layer; forming a 2n-type nitride layer on the 1n-type nitride layer; forming an active layer on the 2n-type nitride layer; and forming at least one conductive semiconductor layer on the active layer.

Advantageous Effects

Embodiments can improve external light extracting efficiency.

Embodiments can improve quantum efficiency without deteriorating electrical properties such as increase of an

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operational voltage of a semiconductor light emitting device and increase of leakage current.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a side sectional view of a semiconductor light emitting device according to a first embodiment.

FIG. 2 is a side sectional view of a semiconductor light emitting device according to a second embodiment.

FIGS. 3 to 9 are views illustrating a manufacturing process of the semiconductor light emitting device according to the second embodiment.

FIG. 10 is a side sectional view of a semiconductor light emitting device according to a third embodiment.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

Reference will now be made in detail to the embodiments, examples of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings. In the following description, it will be understood that when a layer is referred to as being 'on' or 'under' another layer, the words 'on' and 'under' are based on the drawings. In addition, thicknesses of layers are exemplarily illustrated in the drawing and this not limited thereto.

FIG. 1 is a side sectional view of a semiconductor light emitting device according to a first embodiment.

Referring to FIG. 1, a semiconductor light emitting device 100 comprises a substrate 110, a first conductive semiconductor layer 145, concave portions 130, an active layer 150, a second conductive semiconductor layer 160, a first electrode 191, and a second electrode 193.

The substrate 110 may be selected from the group consisting of an Al₂O₃ substrate, a GaN substrate, a SiC substrate, a ZnO substrate, a Si substrate, a GaP substrate, a GaAs substrate, and a conductive substrate containing metal.

At least one of a buffer layer (not shown), an undoped semiconductor layer (not shown), and the first conductive layer 145 may be formed on the substrate 110. The buffer layer is provided to reduce a lattice constant difference from the substrate 145 and is formed of GaN, AlN, AlGaIn, InGaIn, AlInN, InN, AlInGaIn, or a combination thereof. However, the present disclosure is not limited to this. In addition, the undoped semiconductor layer (not shown) may be a GaN layer formed on the substrate 110 or the buffer layer.

The buffer layer and the first conductive semiconductor layer 145 may be sequentially formed on the substrate 110. Alternatively, the undoped semiconductor layer and the first conductive semiconductor layer 145 may be sequentially formed on the substrate 110. Alternatively, the buffer layer, the undoped semiconductor layer, and the first conductive semiconductor layer 145 may be sequentially formed on the substrate 110. Alternatively, only the first conductive semiconductor layer 145 may be formed on the substrate 110.

The first conductive semiconductor layer 145 may comprise a plurality of n-type nitride layer. Each of the n-type nitride layers may be formed of a material selected from the group consisting of GaN, AlGaIn, InGaIn, InN, AlN, AlInGaIn, and AlInN. First conductive dopants such as Si, Ge, Sn, Se, and Te are doped in the first conductive semiconductor layer 145. Here, the first conductive semiconductor layer 145 comprises first and second nitride layer 120 and 140. The first nitride layer 120 may be formed on the substrate 110 and the second nitride layer 140 may be formed on the first nitride layer 120.

The first and second nitride layer 120 and 140 may be formed of the same or different materials. For example, the

first and second nitride layer **120** and **140** may be formed on one of GaN, AlGa_N, InGa_N, InN, AlN, AlInN, and AlInGa_N.

At least one concave portions **130** are formed on the first nitride layer **120**. In addition, the concave portion **130** may be formed of a conductive or non-conductive material. For example, the concave portion **130** may be formed of a material selected from the group consisting of SiO₂, ITO (Indium Tin Oxide), Al₂O₃, and Si. In here, the concave portion **130** may be replaced a convex portion type.

The concave portions **130** may be formed in a hemispherical shape having a predetermined curvature. For example, the concave portions **130** may have a side section formed in one of a hemispherical shape, a concave lens shape, a polygonal shape, an irregular shape, and a pipe shape. The concave portions **130** may be, when viewed from a top, formed in a circular shape, a polygonal shape, or an irregular shape. Alternatively, the concave portions may be formed in a cylindrical shape extending in a vertical and/or horizontal direction. At this point, at least two adjacent concave portions may be formed to extend in the vertical and horizontal directions, respectively. The hemispherical concave portions **130** may be arranged in a systematic pattern such as a matrix pattern or in an irregular pattern.

The concave portions **130** are formed in a shape obtained by partly cutting a sphere. The concave portions **130** formed on a surface of the first nitride layer **120** may be formed in the same size as each other. However, the present disclosure is not limited to this configuration. Alternatively, the hemispherical concave portions **130** may be slightly different in a curvature from each other.

Also, the concave portion **130** may be continuously formed by contacting an adjacent concave portion. However, the present disclosure is not limited to this configuration.

The concave portions **130** may have a depth of, for example, 0.01-50 μm and a diameter of, for example, 0.01-1000 μm. At this point, an optimal depth or diameter of the concave portions **130** may be about 1-3 μm and a distance between the concave portions **130** may be about 0.001-1000 μm. An optimal distance between the concave portions **130** is about 1 μm. The size of the concave portions and the distance between the concave portions may vary depending on a size of the device.

In addition, the first nitride layer **120** is a low refractive index layer and the second nitride layer has the higher refractive index than the first nitride layer **120**. For example, the first nitride layer **120** may have a refractive index of 2.12-2.44 and the second nitride layer **140** may have a refractive index of 2.44. Here, the refractive index is measured when a wavelength of the light is 450 nm.

The first nitride layer **120** may contain Al while the second nitride layer **130** may not contain Al. For example, the first nitride layer **120** may be formed of AlGa_N and AlN. The second nitride layer **140** may be formed of GaN and InGa_N. Alternatively, both the first and second nitride layers **120** and **140** may comprise Al. At this point, an amount of Al contained in the first nitride layer **120** may be greater than that contained in the second nitride layer **140**.

The first nitride layer **120** has a thickness of 1-100 μm that is at least thicker than the concave portion **130**. For example, an optimal thickness of the first nitride layer **120** is about 4 μm. The second nitride layer **140** may have a thickness of, for example, 1-100 μm. An optimal thickness of the second nitride layer **140** is about 2 μm. A thickness of the second nitride layer **140** may be determined such that the electrical property is not deteriorated and the second nitride layer **140** grown on the concave portions **130** can be planarized.

If the first and second nitride layers **120** and **140** are n-type GaN layer, the first and second nitride layers **120** and **140** have the following growing conditions. In the n-type GaN layer, trimethyl gallium (TMGa) or triethyl gallium (TEGa) may be used as source gas for Ga and ammonia (NH₃), monomethyl-hydrazine (MMHy), or dimethyl-hydrazine (DMHy) may be used as source gas for N. In addition, silane gas may be used as source gas for Si. For example, the GaN layer may be formed by supplying 3.7×10⁻² mole/minute of NH₃, 1.2×10⁻⁴ mole/minute of TMGa, and 6.3×10⁻⁹ mole/minute of silane gas. These conditions may vary depending on a thickness of a layer grown.

A surface of the concave portion may be formed on the same plan as the first nitride layer **120** to prevent the electrical property from being deteriorated as the second nitride layer **130** is grown. In addition, the concave portion **130** may be formed of a conductive layer (e.g., ITO) rather than a non-conductive layer (e.g., SiO₂) to prevent the operation voltage of the device from increasing by the concave portion **130**.

The active layer **150** is formed on the second nitride layer **140** of the first conductive semiconductor layer **145**. The active layer **150** may be formed in a single or multiple quantum well structure. For example, the active layer **150** may be formed in the single or multiple quantum well structure comprising a cycle of InGa_N well layer/GaN barrier layer. However, the present disclosure is not limited to this.

The second conductive semiconductor layer **160** is formed on the active layer **150**. The second conductive semiconductor layer **160** may comprise at least on p-type semiconductor layer doped with second conductive dopants. The p-type semiconductor layer may be formed of one of GaN, AlGa_N, InGa_N, InN, AlN, AlInN, and AlInGa_N.

An n-type semiconductor layer or/and a transparent electrode may be formed on the second conductive semiconductor layer **160**. That is, the transparent electrode may be formed on the second conductive semiconductor layer **160** or the n-type semiconductor layer.

A portion above a top surface of the second nitride layer **140** of the first conductive semiconductor layer **145** at a partial region of the second conductive semiconductor region **160** may be etched through a Mesa etching process, after which the first electrode **191** may be formed on the second nitride layer **140**. Subsequently, the second electrode **193** may be formed on the second conductive semiconductor layer **160**.

In the above-described semiconductor light emitting device **100**, the first and second electrodes **191** and **193** may be bonded through a flip method. For example, when the semiconductor light emitting device **100** is used in the form of a flip chip, the concave portion **130** formed in the first conductive semiconductor layer **145** is arranged in the form of a convex lens type with respect to the active layer **150**. The light generated by the active layer **150** passes through the concave portion **130** and the concave portion **130** converges the light, thereby improving the external light efficiency.

FIG. 2 is a side sectional view of a semiconductor light emitting device according to a second embodiment. In the first and second embodiments, like reference numbers will be used to refer to like parts. The description of the like parts will be omitted herein. In addition, properties of the second embodiment for the like parts may not be same as the first embodiment.

Referring to FIG. 2, a semiconductor light emitting device **100A** comprises a first conductive semiconductor layer **145** comprising first and second nitride layers **120** and **140**, at least one concave portion **130**, an active layer **150**, a second

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conductive semi-conductor layer **160**, a reflective electrode layer **170**, a conductive supporting member **180**, and a first electrode **191A**.

The first electrode **191A** is formed on the first nitride layer **120**. The first electrode **191A** comprises at least one of Ti, Al, In, Ta, Pd, Co, Ni, Si, Ge, Ag, and Au. The first electrode **191A** may be formed with at least one layer.

The reflective electrode layer **170** is formed under the second conductive semi-conductor layer **160** and ohmic-contacts the second conductive semiconductor layer **160** to serve as a second electrode layer. The reflective electrode layer **170** may be formed of a material selected from the group consisting of Ag, Ni, Al, Rh, Pd, Ir, Ru, Mg, Zn, Pt, Au, Hf, and a combination thereof. The reflective electrode layer **170** is formed with at least one layer.

The conductive supporting member **180** is formed under the reflective electrode layer **170**. The conductive supporting member **180** may be formed of copper, gold or a conductive substrate containing metal. For example, the conductive supporting member **180** may be formed by plating copper or through a bonding technology. However, the present disclosure is not limited to this. The conductive supporting member **180** is disposed on a base. In addition, due to the property of the metal, the conductive supporting member **180** has higher thermal and electrical conductivities and this it is very effective in manufacturing and driving the devices.

Here, when the conductive supporting member **180** is mounted on a submount, the concave portion **130** formed in the first conductive semiconductor layer **140** is arranged in the form of a convex lens, the external light emitting efficiency for the light generated by the active layer **150** can be improved.

The semiconductor light emitting device **100A** may be formed by a junction structure of pn, np, npn, and pnp. The concave portion **130** may be formed in one of a plurality of n-type semiconductor layers or in one of a plurality of p-type semiconductor layers.

FIGS. **3** to **9** are views illustrating a manufacturing process of the semiconductor light emission device according to the second embodiment of the present disclosure.

Referring to FIGS. **3** and **4**, the first nitride layer **120** of the first conductive semi-conductor layer is formed on the substrate **110**. The substrate **110** may be selected from the group consisting of an Al₂O₃ substrate, a GaN substrate, a SiC substrate, a ZnO substrate, a Si substrate, a GaP substrate, a GaAs substrate.

The buffer layer (not shown) and/or the undoped semiconductor layer (not shown) may be formed between the substrate **110** and the first nitride layer **120**. The buffer layer and the undoped layer may be removed after growing.

The first nitride layer **120** is the n-type semiconductor layer that may be formed may be formed on one of GaN, AlGa_N, InGa_N, InN, AlN, AlIn_N, and AlInGa_N. The first conductive dopants such as Si, Ge, Sn, Se, and Te may be doped in the first conductive semiconductor layer **145**. The first nitride layer may have a thickness of 1-100 μm, preferably 4 μm.

A mask layer (not shown) is formed on the first nitride layer **120**. A desired mask pattern **122** is formed by processing the mask layer through a photoresist process. A shape of a concave portion **121** of the mask pattern **122** may be formed in a circular shape, a polygonal shape, or an elongated shape extending in a vertical or perpendicular direction.

When the first nitride layer **120** is etched through the concave portion **121** of the mask pattern **122**, a hemispherical groove **125** formed on the first nitride layer **120**. Here, the etching of the first nitride layer **120** may be performed through a dry-etching process or a wet-etching process.

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The dry-etching process may be performed by selectively using equipment such as inductively coupled plasma (ICP) apparatus, a reactive ion etching (RIE) apparatus, a capacitively coupled plasma (CCP) apparatus, and/or an electron cyclotron resonance (ECR) apparatus. However, the present disclosure is not limited to this. In addition, the wet-etching process may be performed by selectively using sulfuric acid and/or phosphoric acid. However, the present disclosure is not limited to this.

Referring to FIG. **5**, when the spherical groove **125** is formed on a top surface of the first nitride layer **120**, a concave layer **130A** is formed in the hemispherical groove **125**. The concave layer **130A** may be formed of a conductive or non-conductive material. For example, the concave portion **130** may be formed of a material selected from the group consisting of SiO₂, ITO (Indium Tin Oxide), Al₂O₃, and Si. The concave layer **130A** may be formed by a sputtering apparatus, an electron-beam apparatus, and/or a metal organic chemical vapor deposition apparatus. However, the present disclosure is not limited to this.

Referring to FIGS. **5** and **6**, by etching from the top surface of the concave layer **130A**, the hemispherical shape remains. The concave layer **130A** is etched by a predetermined thickness through a wet-etching or/and dry-etching process so as to expose the first nitride layer **120** and the concave portion **130**. Therefore, the concave portion **130** is formed at the same plan as the first nitride layer **120** and this the hemispherical concave portion **130** formed in a lens type is formed in the hemispherical groove of the first nitride layer **120**. At this point, a surface of the concave portion **130** may be formed in a circular shape, a polygonal shape, an irregular shape, or/and an elongated shape extending in a vertical or horizontal direction.

Here, The concave portions **130** may have a depth of 0.01-50 μm and a diameter of 0.01-1000 μm. At this point, an optimal depth or diameter of the concave portions **130** may be about 1-3 μm and a distance between the concave portions **130** may be about 0.001-1000 μm. An optimal distance between the concave portions **130** is about 1 μm. The size of the concave portions and the distance between the concave portions may vary depending on a size of the device.

Referring to FIG. **7**, the second nitride layer **140** is formed on the first nitride layer **120**. The second nitride layer **140** is formed on the first nitride layer **120** and the concave portion **130** with a predetermined thickness.

The second nitride layer **140** is the n-type semiconductor layer that may be formed of a material selected from the group consisting of GaN, AlGa_N, InGa_N, InN, AlN, AlIn_N, and AlInGa_N. First conductive dopants such as Si, Ge, Sn, Se, and Te are selectively doped in the second nitride layer **140**. The second nitride layer **143** may have a thickness of 1-100 μm, preferably, 2 μm.

The active layer **150** is formed on the second nitride layer **140** of the first conductive semiconductor layer **145**. The active layer **150** may be formed in a single or multiple quantum well structure. The second conductive semiconductor layer **160** is formed on the active layer **150**. The second conductive semiconductor layer **160** may comprise at least on p-type semiconductor layer doped with second conductive dopants. The p-type semiconductor layer may be formed of one of GaN, AlGa_N, InGa_N, InN, AlN, AlIn_N, and AlInGa_N. In addition, an n-type semiconductor layer may be formed on the second conductive semiconductor layer **160**.

The reflective electrode layer **170** is formed on the second conductive semiconductor layer **160**. The reflective electrode layer **170** ohmic-contacts the second conductive semiconductor layer **160** to function as the second electrode. The reflec-

tive electrode layer **170** may be formed of a material selected from the group consisting of Ag, Ni, Al, Rh, Pd, Ir, Ru, Mg, Zn, Pt, Au, Hf, and a combination thereof. The reflective electrode layer **170** is formed with at least one layer.

Referring to FIG. **8**, the conductive supporting member **180** is formed on the reflective electrode layer **170**. The conductive supporting member **180** may be formed of copper, gold or a conductive substrate containing metal. For example, the conductive supporting member **180** may be formed by plating copper or through a bonding technology. The conductive supporting member **180** may be define the uppermost layer of the semiconductor device.

The substrate **110** disposed under the first nitride layer **120** is removed through a physical or chemical process. As the physical process, a laser lift off (LLO) process for irradiating laser having a predetermined wavelength to the surface of the substrate **110** is used. As the chemical process, an etching process using etchant is used to remove a portion between the first substrate **110** and the first nitride layer **120**.

Referring to FIG. **9**, the conductive supporting member **180** is disposed on the base, after which the first electrode **191A** is formed on the first nitride layer **120**. At this point, the conductive supporting member **180** is mounted on the submount, the concave portion **130** is arranged in the form of the convex lens on the active layer **150**. Therefore, the light is converged and emitted, thereby improving the external light emitting efficiency.

FIG. **10** is a side sectional view of a semiconductor light emitting device according to a third embodiment. In the first and third embodiments, like reference numbers will be used to refer to like parts. The description of the like parts will be omitted herein.

Referring to FIG. **10**, a semiconductor device **100B** comprises at least one convex portion **115** formed on a substrate **110A**. The substrate **110A** may be selected from the group consisting of an Al₂O₃ substrate, a GaN substrate, a SiC substrate, a ZnO substrate, a Si substrate, a GaP substrate, a GaAs substrate, and a conductive substrate containing metal. The convex portion **115** may be formed in a hemispherical lens shape or a stripe shape through RIE. The hemispherical lens shape is a shape obtained by partly cutting a sphere. The convex portions **115** may be formed with the same or different sizes. The convex portions **115** may be formed with different curvatures. The convex portions **115** may be arranged in a systematic pattern such as a matrix pattern or in an irregular pattern.

Since the semiconductor light emitting device **100B** further comprises at least one concave portion **130** on the first nitride layer **120** of the first conductive semiconductor layer **145**. Therefore, the concave portion **130** together with the convex portion **115** improves the external extraction efficiency of the light.

Alternatively, the convex portions **115** may be replaced with concave portion on the substrate **100A**. In this case, the concave portions on the substrate **110A** together with the concave portions on the first nitride layer **120** improve the light efficiency. The light may be diverged by the convex portions on the substrate **100A** and is converged by the concave portions.

In the above description, it will be understood that when a layer (or film) is referred to as being 'on' another layer or substrate, it can be directly on the other layer or substrate, or intervening layers may also be present. Further, it will be understood that when a layer is referred to as being 'under' another layer, it can be directly under the other layer, and one or more intervening layers may also be present. In addition, it will also be understood that when a layer is referred to as

being 'between' two layers, it can be the only layer between the two layers, or one or more intervening layers may also be present.

Although embodiments have been described with reference to a number of illustrative embodiments thereof, it should be understood that numerous other modifications and embodiments can be devised by those skilled in the art that will fall within the spirit and scope of the principles of this disclosure. More particularly, various variations and modifications are possible in the component parts and/or arrangements of the subject combination arrangement within the scope of the disclosure, the drawings and the appended claims. In addition to variations and modifications in the component parts and/or arrangements, alternative uses will also be apparent to those skilled in the art.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

Embodiments can improve external light extracting efficiency.

Embodiments can improve quantum efficiency without deteriorating electrical properties such as increase of an operational voltage of a semiconductor light emitting device and increase of leakage current.

The invention claimed is:

1. A semiconductor light emitting device, comprising:
 - a first conductive semiconductor layer comprising a concave or convex portion;
 - an active layer on the first conductive semiconductor layer; and
 - a second conductive semiconductor layer on the active layer;
 wherein the first conductive semiconductor layer comprises:
 - a second nitride-based semiconductor layer under the active layer, and
 - a first nitride-based semiconductor layer comprising the concave or convex portion under the second nitride-based semiconductor layer,
 wherein the second nitride-based semiconductor layer has a different material than the first nitride-based semiconductor layer which contains an aluminum (Al) material, and
 - wherein the first nitride-based semiconductor layer has a refractive index less than that of the second nitride-based semiconductor layer.

2. The semiconductor light emitting device according to claim **1**, wherein the concave or convex portion is formed in a lens shape or a hemispherical shape having a predetermined curvature.

3. The semiconductor light emitting device according to claim **1**, wherein a section of the concave or convex portion is formed in one of a circular shape, a polygonal shape, an irregular shape, and a pipe shape.

4. The semiconductor light emitting device according to claim **1**, wherein the concave or convex portion is disposed with a predetermined depth from a top surface of the first nitride-based semiconductor layer.

5. The semiconductor light emitting device according to claim **1**, further comprising:

- at least one of an undoped layer, a buffer layer, and a substrate disposed under the first conductive semiconductor layer; and
- at least one of an n-type semiconductor layer, a transparent electrode, and a second electrode disposed on the second conductive semiconductor layer.

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6. The semiconductor light emitting device according to claim 1,

Wherein each of the first and second nitride-based semiconductor layers includes an n-type semiconductor layer, and

wherein at least one concave or convex portion is formed on a boundary surface of the n-type semiconductor layer.

7. The semiconductor light emitting device according to claim 1, further comprising:

a first electrode directly contacted with a lower surface of the first conductive semiconductor layer;

a reflective electrode layer on the second conductive semiconductor layer; and

a conductive supporting member on the reflective electrode layer.

8. The semiconductor light emitting device according to claim 1, wherein the concave or convex portion comprises a conductive or non-conductive material.

9. The semiconductor light emitting device according to claim 1, further comprising:

a first electrode on the first conductive semiconductor layer; and

a second electrode on the second conductive semiconductor layer,

wherein the second nitride-based semiconductor layer includes a stepped structure having a second top surface stepped lower than a first top surface thereof,

wherein the first electrode contacts with the second top surface of the second nitride-based semiconductor layer, and

wherein the concave or convex portion faces to the first electrode with respect to a thickness direction of the second nitride-based semiconductor layer.

10. A semiconductor light emitting device, comprising:

a plurality of first conductive semiconductor layers;

a plurality of concave or convex lens portions disposed between the plurality of first conductive semiconductor layers;

an active layer on the plurality of first conductive semiconductor layers; and

at least one conductive semiconductor layer on the active layer,

wherein the plurality of first conductive semiconductor layers comprises:

a second nitride-based semiconductor layer under the active layer, and

a first nitride-based semiconductor layer comprising the plurality of concave or convex lens portions under the second nitride-based semiconductor layer,

wherein the first nitride-based semiconductor layer has a refractive index less than that of the second nitride-based semiconductor layer, and

wherein an amount of aluminum (Al) material contained in the first nitride-based semiconductor layer is greater than an amount of aluminum (Al) material contained in the second nitride-based semiconductor layer.

11. The semiconductor light emitting device according to claim 10, further comprising:

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a first electrode under the plurality of first conductive semiconductor layers;

a reflective electrode layer on the at least one conductive semiconductor layer; and

a conductive supporting member on the reflective electrode layer,

wherein the at least one conductive semiconductor layer is a p-type semiconductor layer.

12. The semiconductor light emitting device according to claim 10,

wherein a top surface of the first nitride-based semiconductor layer is disposed on a same plane with a top surface of the plurality of concave or convex lens portions, and

wherein the plurality concave or convex lens portions comprises at least one of SiO₂, ITO, Al₂O₃, and Si.

13. The semiconductor light emitting device according to claim 10, wherein each of the plurality of concave or convex lens portions has a height of 0.01-50 μm and a width of 0.01-1000 μm.

14. The semiconductor light emitting device according to claim 10,

wherein the first nitride-based semiconductor layer is thicker than the second nitride-based semiconductor layer.

15. The semiconductor light emitting device according to claim 10, further comprising:

a substrate under the plurality of first conductive semiconductor layers; and

a plurality of convex lens portions protrude from a top surface of the substrate.

16. The semiconductor light emitting device according to claim 8, further comprising a first electrode on the first conductive semiconductor layer,

wherein the second nitride-based semiconductor layer includes a stepped structure having a second top surface stepped lower than a first top surface thereof,

wherein the first electrode contacts with the second top surface of the second nitride-based semiconductor layer, and

wherein the concave or convex portion faces to the first electrode with respect to a thickness direction of the second nitride-based semiconductor layer.

17. The semiconductor light emitting device according to claim 9,

wherein the concave or convex portion comprises at least one of SiO₂, ITO, Al₂O₃, and Si, and

wherein the first nitride-based semiconductor layer is a AlGa_xN layer or GaN layer and the second nitride-based semiconductor layer is a GaN layer or InGa_xN layer.

18. The semiconductor light emitting device according to claim 12, further comprising:

a first electrode directly contacted with a lower surface of the first nitride-based semiconductor layer;

a reflective electrode layer on the at least one conductive semiconductor layer; and

a conductive supporting member on the reflective electrode layer.

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